DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY. TELEPHONES.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1906.

God has His Instruments. He makes use of the tools which He wills. He is not responsible to men. God produces His miracles as seems good to Him Victor Hugo.

#### The Aldermen Refuse Also.

Is it a sacrilege to say that a proposi tion can be framed which the city ought to accept? Do the Council and Board of Aldermen own the gas works? Do they pay the taxes and consume all the output? and have they the right to discourage and denounce all persons who even desire to offer legitimate proposals for lease and operation of that utility? Is it an insult to receive a business proposition? Or does the Council feel the least said the better about the past management of our gas industry?

have frequently had occasion t admire Alderman Turpin's disregard opposing popular measures that he thought extravagant or useless. But our admiration for Mr mitting a proposal to lease the gas works so immaculate, and if the future is so fair, why do Alderman Turpin and his associates so vehemently oppose an expression of public approval or condem

It is all very well and wonderfully natural for our Mayor to uphold the gas works' administration, but the veries wayfarer can see that the management been incompetent and expensive Also the cost has been borne by the con

Denunciation of "corrupt corporation the Council, but it will not sat isty the public or repair the waste of

The Times-Dispatch does not wish to see Richmond under the yoke of a cor m Turnin and his associates do. But

The simple fact is that the Council ha woefully mismanaged the gas works, and ow refuses to give the public a chanc

Dispatch is not supporting any specific lease to any specific bidders, but

say whether they approve or not of the management of the gas works.

rule. let it not be mistaken for public

#### Calamity's Place in the Universe.

Difficult as it is to understand the physical causes of such great and de hocked the world during the past fev ethics are certainly no more easy to interpurposeless loss of life permitted? What

Time has wrought a change in th mental attitude which man has brought to the consideration of this problem. The Old Testament conception of overwear ing sin direly punished by a direct visitation of Providence long had its day Sodom and Gomorrah, because they were wicked, were blotted off the face of the earth with fire and brimstone. But this idea passed with the coming of Jesus Christ. His disciples were instructed that those eighteen upon whom the tower of Siloam fell were not sinner above all men. But the Son of Man die not tell us why the tower slew thos eighteen men, rather than any others that dwelt in Jerusalem, or why it was needs sary that any lives at all should have been thus summarily blotted out. Mosminds find it inconceivable that every liflost in a time of general destruction is specially taken for specific divine ends, The mere physical difficulty involved in gathering in one purely natural disaster just such persons, and no others, seems The all-benevolence of the Creator is another. So, many people have settled upon the theory that spiritual awakening can only come through sorrow and affliction, and that the few mus suffer to the chastening of the many.

Yet it is plain that the God who gas us our world gave us also laws to gov orn it. And surely it is no less plain these broad natural laws are based on can concelvably be framed so perfect as injustices. And just so with the great forces of nature. Electricity, with all Its incalculable benefit to markind, h its reverse side in the devastating lightwhich keeps our atmosphere clear and The steam-force which helps to create a deadly volcanic outbreak has also built up our factories and made possible our railways. The fire which burnt up the

tion of all our civilization.

It is the same qualities which these great natural powers of mestimable value to man that make them also capable of terrible injury. The laws which direct the universe surely spring from the very conditions of a law-ordered world seen we may draw consolution from the reflection that the life of a lawless world would

No Man Liveth to Himself.

A Richmonder witterly remarked yes terday that the shock of the earthquake in California was distinctly felt in Wall Street, which meant that the news of the disaster had a depressing effect upon the price of stocks in the New York Ex-

has grown, how intimate is the relationship between the various sections of this country, since the invention of the telegraph and the steam engine. We mre, indeed, members one of another, and it spite of our sectional prejudices and sentimental differences, we are one people, and the sorrow, affliction and misfortunes of one section affect the whole land, A novice would say that the disaster in yet every person in that city who owns degree from the California earthquake.

But in a more general sense the whole been destruction of property; and property is wealth, and the wealth of any section States.

that the sufferers in California are our countrymen and neighbors, that we are ouched with a feeling of their infirmities and afflictions and that it behooves us to contribute liberally of our means

#### The Newspaper As An Educator.

The Times-Dispatch has always inelsted that a newspaper is a part of the Cimes-Dispatch was an illustration of this elty of San Francisco; and we pause here to pay a tribute to the hereism of the news-gatherers and the telegraph operaself-sacrifice and devotion to their callsuch terrifle circumstances, as was ever displayed by soldiers on the field of battle. We also acknowledge and commend the enterprise of the Associated Press in its herole and successful efforts to gathe and distribute the news in spite of ob-

Dispatch gave a description and history of San Francisco with numerous Hiustrations from which its readers obtained a fairly accurate idea of the appearance of the city as a whole before destruction came and the appearance of some of its all. There was a summary of the great eartquake disaster which history has recorded, and there was a brief but con prehensive scientific article on the nature and causes of earthquakes.

In brief, The Times-Dispatch related the story of the most terrible disaster this so that the person who read all the ar ticles gained a full and accurate knowl edge of the disaster, of the history of San Francisco, of the history of similar tions of carthauakes in general.

school is that it teaches when its pupils are most anxious to learn. Ordinarily attract little attention, but at this time. all-absorbing topic of the day, it is read no isolated case. school every day in the year and numbers its pupils by the thousand. More over, its pupils are of all clases and ages. It is indeed a part and parcel of the public school system.

#### Thieves and Liars.

"The liar is no whit better than the hief." said President Roosevelt. Usually they are one and the same. All thieves or the truth is certainly dishonest; and dishonest man will steal, if he is suffiiently tempted and if he be right sure that he will not be caught. The late Dishop Whittle, of Virginia, was as intolerant of a liar as of a thief. He used to say that he desired to have no dealings whatsoever with a linr, as such a person could never be depended on. But there ly; some good-naturedly; some design dly; some thoughtlessly, and some be cause they do not know how to tell the truth. The worst of all, we believe, is the slick-tongue, scheming scoundrel who purposely misleads, by jusgling words or by concealing a part of the truth.

#### The Governor at the University.

Founder's Day at the University was in enjoyable and instructive occasion and the feature was the eloquent and aspiring address of Governor Swanson. Some have the erroneous impression that the University is "the rich man's school." We know not how such an opinion could have been formed. for it is utterly groundless.

There is an aristogracy in this noble institution, but, as the Governor pointed ut, it is an aristocrapy of intellect,

a spieudid student, rooming in Dawson, Row, who was so poor that he was compelled to do his own cooking, and attended the University with the greatest difficulty. An institution permented by such a spirit, dominated by such influences, stands as a beacon-light in this sage, where most are enervated by luxury and cringe before wealth. So long as character and capacity are held as the most cherished and honored possession by this institution, it will be the nursery of genius and greatness."

That was the keynote of the Governor's

That was the keynote of the Governor' address, that mind is superior to matter that good morals and good manners are more essential to true manhood than mental training and intellectual accomplishment, and that while men of intellect may amass fortunes, there can be no true success without character.

Governor Swanson is giving all his public addresses a moral one and bearing which does credit to his own character and which will help to raise and maintain the public standard of morals.

has started a movement to persuade Andrew Canegie to give the city \$100,000 instead of the \$200,000 offered for a library, on the ground that the tax-payers can't afford to maintain a \$200,000 institution. Why don't they try to persuade Andrew to give the other \$100,000 for a mainte-

to give the other steeled for the manifer maner fund —Boston Globe.

Why not petition Mr. Carnegle to pay the taxes of the clizons of Richmond? He might also provide them with groceries. Poor old Richmond! When t become a beggar?—Nashville Amer-

Not meaning to give you all a shor answer, Richmond is not a beggar, and she knows pretty well how to attend to

After a long and expensive fight, the the Norfolk Ledger, and the two papers will now be published as the Ledger Dispatch. The Ledger seems to have had the longer purse. Norfolk ought to be

canal to be built at Panama must be settled at once. Well, where's the diffi-Can't Public Printer Stillings, out of 4.000 employes, spare the Secretary one good type-setter?

more does not refer to assaults upon the light no new and timely novels dealing with the San Francisco disaster had yet

It is understood that President Roose

velt's determination not to hunt any

been published. Jerrum K. Jerrum says: "You can't be funny all of the time." No, Jery; you can't. Neither can C. B. Loomis, for

Leading divorce colonies register the complaint that in these days it is well nigh impossible to know who you're mar-

We are waiting to hear South Dakota protest that this new divorce ruling is in direct restraint of interstate commerce.

Denaturizing alcohol, however, will doubtless have small bearing on the re tall price of high-balls.

Marrying in haste no longer provides so certainly for divorcing at leisure, Kentucky reports that the open season

or mint juleps is now on. When Mother Earth stretches, some

Vesuvius may well hide her diminished

Deserted Island.

Since the census of 1900 was taken nearly 200,000 Irish emigrants have set-tled in the United States, the year ending with July, 1965, showing a larger number than any year since 1855. A new impetus has been given to Irish immigration within the past two years, a turn which is quite perpicking to those native Irish societies which have been unsuccessfully attempting to stop the great national lead for so many years. The unrest among the young native Irish element is still wonderfully strong. An American traveler in Ireland is as much impressed with this fact as he is with anything elso in the country of remarkable things. Everywhere he sees and hears of wholesale departures for the with July, 1905, showing a larger number veler meets and talks with in Ireland

Most every man or woman that a traveler meets and talks with in Ireland has a number of brothers or sisters or very near relatives who have recently left for the United States.

Emigration agencies exists in every part of the Island. Every village has a steamship agent, to whose advantage it is to use every inducement to influence the young men and women to emigrate. Since their pay must come from the steamship tickets which they sell, the agents take good care to see that many of them are disposed of in the course of a year. The faming posters which they faunt in the faces of the young people who are already restive and overanxious to go, offering the cheapest transportation and, to their minds fabulous wages on the other side of the Atlantic, prove irresistible to the average Irish villager. During the past summer whole villages in Cavan, Galway and Donegal have been depopulated, and wast countrivisides. In Move and summer whole villages in Cavan, Gai-way and Donegal have been depopulated, and vast country-sides in Mayo and Roscommon have been stripped of the remnants of their old-time armies of farm laborers.—The World To-day,

#### Training a Dog.

From the Outling Magazine.
A dog understands "yes," and
equally competent to grasp the "
Outside of that he is all dog and
lows his dog ways. He indulges

prehend many of your enanges of mounter mind.

Whatever you undertake to teach make it plain, simple and unchangeable. It is a pity that he must be taught not to jump up on people and complianed them with his caresses. He means well, but must ye disciplined sternly into knowing that it is not good form under any circumstances.

The discipling need not be accompanied by any severity. A light fouch with a with, if applied invariably, will soon settle the matter. Some kennel men adopt the plan of stepping lightly on the hind foot, and it is perhaps the clerrest way of conveying the idea.

Westward Moves Empire of Pie. "flere," more than anywhere else," said he, "I have ever known, is establish, ed an absolute aristocracy of the intellect and achievement. I recall the year I graduated in law the person elected as judge of the most court, the highest honor the law class could confer, was

## Rhymes for To-Day.

How Can I? How can I make a song Of love or anything When death is on the wing, And everything is wrong?

How can I pipe to spring, When towns are burning down? How play the trolling clown With only five to sing? I cannot sing of spring.

entaclysm play? cannot write to-day.

How can I sit and sing To pleasure or amuse, With salughter in the news, And horror in the spring? I cannot idly sing.

#### Merely Joking.

its Home.—'Pa," asked little Johnny Dingbat, "what is the busy hum of trade?" "The busy hum of trade?" ech-oed Pa Dingbat, "why, Richmond, of course."—Houston Chronicle.

Hardly.—"They say it's damp at Pan-ma." "Damp enough to float anything as yet?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

He Should.—King Alfonso's courtship is proving a costly affair." "Well, he has a rake-off." "What do you mean?" "Won't he get something for the vita-scope rights?"—Exchange.

N. G .- Mistress: "Well, why don't you boil the eggs?" Cook: "Sure, I've no clock in the kitchen to go by." Mistress: "Why, yes, Bridget, here's a clock in the kitchen." Cook: "Phwat good is ut? Ut's tin minits fast!"—Cloveland Leader.

Retort Courteous .- "I refused this poen Hetort Courteous.—"I retused this poem not over six months ago," said the editor. "Why do you again submit it?" I thought that possibly your taste had developed by this time," replied the poet, with a gleam of satisfaction in his eyes.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A Big Opening.-The alligator yawn "O, ho," said the famingo, standing at a safe distance; "got the spring fever, have you?" "On the contrary," said the alli-gator, "I'm preparing for active business, That was my spring opening."—Chicago.

Explaining it.—Towne: "His great contention is that all men are born equal." Browne: "That's all right." Towne: "But he seems to think he's better than most men." Browne: "Well, he means all men are born equal, but that some are equal to a hundred others."—Philadelphia Press.

# THIS DAY IN HISTORY

April 20th.

332—Battle of Maesia, in which Constan-tine defeated the Goths, under Alaric, and compelled them to recross the

1826-St. Salvadore, capital of Brazil, sur-rendered by the Dutch to the Portuguese.

1723-Cornellus Harnett, patriot, born: "The Samuel Adams, of North Carolina. 1792—French declared war against Fran-cis I., as King of Hupgary and Bo-

hemia. 1775—Governor Dunmore, of Virginia, seizes and conveys to a British man-or-war a lot of gunpowder belonging to the colony; Pairick Henry, at the head of an armed body of citizens, demands of the Governor and re-

covers the powder. covers the powder.

1829—The western section of the Eric Chnal, from Rochester to Buffalo, reported open for navigation.

1836—By act of 20th of April, Wisconsin formed as a Territory out of lands acquired from Great Britain and heretofore lying in the Territory of Michigan.

Michigan.

8-A meteoric shower observed at
Knoxville, Tenn., 154 meteors being
counted by two observers between
the hours of 10 at night and 4 in

the morning, 1845—William Read, a member of Gen-

eral Washington's staff, died at Charleston, S. C., aged ninety-one. 1856—Robert L. Stevens died at Hoboken,

1855—Robert L. Stevens died at Hoboken, N. J., aged sixty-eight.
1851—The Governor of North Carolina selzed the branch mint at Charlotte. Several bridges on the Northern Pennsylvania Rallroad destroyed by Maryland Southerns to prevent the passage of troops to Washington.
The Justed States argent at Lib-The United States arsenal at Lib-

ists and the arms distributed among

ists and the arms distributed among
the surrounding counties.

1880—International Fishery Exhibition
opened at Berlin, Germany. United
States representation pronounced the
most complete.

1900—The United States Senate voted
down Mr. Pettigrew's resolution of
sympathy with the Boers, twentynine to twenty.

nine to twenty, 5-M. Deleasse, French minister of foreign affairs, resigned, owing to criticism of French policy in Morocco and neutrality in Far East,

### Songs That Are Popular.

Simple rustle ballards are in demand ust now, but the melody and lyrics must be exceptionally good to attract attention, Irish march songs are popular. The fashion in such songs began with 'Bedelia.' Indian' songs are dead, yet we've got to publish them to meet the

Bedella.' Indian' songs are dead, yet we've got to publish them to meet the wishes of some vaudeville artist who may desire to introduce one in his turn. Father songs received an inning with the advent of 'Everybody Works But Father.' The song is said to be a new variation of an old English comic song the song is said to be a new variation of an old English comic song the song is said to be a new variation of an old English comic song the song is said to be a new variation of an old English comic song the song is said to be a new variation of an old English comic song the the song is said to be a new the song is song the song the song is song the song the song is song the song is well as some enterprizing publisher or performer can devise an idea to popularize them. When the moving sides or illustrated song schöme was in fashlon these songs had a show. Light, airy waitz songs such as 'If a Girl Like You Loved a Boy Like Me' originally introduced by Lillian Russelt, are popular. Songs of sentiment are always salable, especially if the fittle is attractive and the music catchy. It's hard to predict anything about coon songs. There is on ewriter who has been able to make such songs pay. He turns out one each season, and makes them popular. Other writers have failthem popular, Other writers have fail 61 with similar material.—New York

"Why do hears sleep through the winter?" asked the boy who is studying natural history, "Because," answered his father, "the Fresident does not so hinding them. They've got to sleep sometime."—Itan's Henry above all the should like to Equippe as a wing, "out the doctor asks." I should be a study a week more. I am suffering with a slight prevarient of the left lung."—Ram's Horn.

## Voice of the People

"Old Ironsides."

"Old Ironsides."

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,--it is hoped that the memorial of the Massachusetts Historical Society in regard to the old United States frigate Constitution, lately presented by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, will be favorably considered by Congress, and the suggestions therein as to the disposition to be made of that historic craft will be adepted-viz., that she be repaired and put again in contribution and used as a training ship for naval endets, to be navigated by them, and in the future to visit afficeent ports, where she may be accessible to thousands who hold her in great esteem.

Nearly a century has passed since the them new staunch United States frigate Constitution, commanded by Capit. Issue Itali, met in mid-ocean on that fateful summer's afternoon, ninety-four years ago next August, the heavily-armed, and heretofore victorious, British man of war, the Guerrien, navigated by one of the best officers of his day, Capt. Lloued Dacres. The Britin was fully the equal of the Yankee in most respects, and rather superior in weight and range of guins, yet nevertheless in the short space of less than three hours from time of sighting each other the Constitution had closed in "intize to muzzle" with her brave antagonist and after one of the most desperate sea fights recorded, had reduced him to a mastless and sinking condition, with most of his guns "hors de combat," and so completely riddled that the bed of the Atlantic Ocean became the grave forever of the spiendid vessel of a few hours—before.

When the "gallant fighter" sailed into Boston harbor after that brilliant electory, bringing as prisoners of war Captain Dacres, and the survivors of his Britanic Majosty's frigate Guerrien, the spirits of the whole country revived, heretofore sailed into all patriothe hoarts.

The Constitution, now aged and decremel, once the very pride of America's

courage was infused into all patriotle hearts.

The Constitution, now aged and de-crepid once the very pride of America's then small navy, dubbed "Old Ironsides." was the first to show the world the superority of American gunnery and seaman

Sith.

Every American should be glad to know that the glorious old craft still floats, a monument to those noble tars of 1812 who freely gave their lives to save the honor of their country and who have shed a never-dying lustre on her fame. Let the old warrior be repaired at any cost and be cherished, as does the "old mather country," England, the "Victory," the once fligship of Lord Nelson.

Richmond, Va. H. W. S.

The Rate Question.

Bit—As the passage of the Hepburn railroad rate bill in some form is now practically assured, every commercial community in the United States is now vitally interested in the question of how its interests may be affected by the amendments that will be adopted by the Senate, and the city of Richmond and other communities throughout the South was controlled in the processor of the communities throughout the South was controlled in the south of the communities throughout the South was controlled in the south of the communities throughout the South was controlled in the south of t

they had authority to do so, they would undertake to establish to relative relation of rates throughout the entire country, so as to give effect to their theories as to the apportionment of commerce among rival localities. The Hephum bill it its present form would undoubtedly give them authority to go to great lengths in this direction, and there is no doubt if it should be enacted as it now stands and should be held to be constitutional, the commissioners could, either directly or indirectly, fix the relation of rates and determine the relative, commercial importance that different communities should be permitted to enjoy.

Fortunately, the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Michigan hax cases has practically served notice on Congress that the feature of the bill conferring the rate-making power on the Interstate Commerce must be amended or the entire act will be unconstitutional and void. That decision makes it clear that if Congress proposes to delegate to an administrative agency the fixing of specific transportation charges, it must ennet in the law a specific rule or a definite standard, by the application of which to a particular freight situation, the transportation charges can be determined without the exercise by the Interstate Commerce Commission of legislative discretion. It is not necessary that the act should preserbe a mathematical formula for the determination of a freight rate such as was prescribed by the Michigan law for the determination of a freight rate such as was prescribed by the Michigan law for the determination of the tax rate, but it must define the character of the

that this standard should be sain as to require the consideration of each rate separately and on its own merits without reference to any other rates. It should not be made possible, for instance, for the commission to reduce the rate on cotton pleee goods from the New England mill points to Chicaso simply because, when compared with rates on arts-class freight, the rate from Atlanta to Chicago is lower. Yet this is exactly what commissioner Prouty, in his Boston speech indicated that the commission would do if it had the power. If the rate on cotton piece goods from New England to Chicago is complained of, the commission ought to be required to determine the question of its legality on evidence confined to the circumstances surrounding that rate alone, and should not be required or permitted to determine it by comparison with the rates from Southern mill points. In the same way, if the Cincinnatt Receivers and Shippers' Association should carry out its avowed intention of endeavoring under the new law to revive the complaint in the old maximum rate case it would be most unfortunate for Richmond if the commission should be permitted to take into consideration, in fixing the rates from Cincinnatt to Southeastern points, the rates from Richmond and other Bostern cities to these same points. If the rates from Cincinnatt are too high, this fact ought to be established by evidence as to those rates alone, and the commission should not be permitted to do what they attempted to do in the maximum rate case, and endeavor to establish a relation of rates from Cincinnati and Chicago to Southeastern territory with the rates from Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New porticly and on its own merits

Well Selected Stock of Building Lumber

We draw our supply from practi-cally every State east of the Missis-sippl and south of the St. Lawrence, and sarry on hand in our ten yards in litchmond and Manchester the larg-est assorted stock of Yellow Pine, White Pine and Hardwood Lumber in the South Atlantic States.

Woodward 2 Son, 320 South Ninth St., Richmond, Va.



To-morrow never comes. The dollar of to-day is the only sure foundation

Money deposited here grows gradually, steadily, certainly. It earns 3 per cent. Compound interest.

# \$1 Opens an Account.

If out of town, you can bank by mail.

Planters National Bank Savings Department, Richmond, Va.

Capital. \$300,000.

Surplus and Profits, \$900,000.

York and Boston, irrespective or the facts that water competition and greater density of traffic in the East bring down the Eastern rates below the level, at which it would be possible for the roads to transport freight from central territory. Such an attempt on the part of to transport freight from central terri-tory. Such an attempt on the part of the commission to establish the relation of rates affecting Chachmati and Chicago, on the one hand, and Riehmond and other Atlantic scabbard cities, on the other hand, can be prevented if the rule or stan-dard of rate-making prescribed by the law is so framed as to make it certain that each rate will have to stand on its that each rate will have to stand on its own bottom and not be considered with reference to rates affecting rival com-

tionality of the proposed law, but also as to its workability and its efficiency as a corrective of real transportation abuses, will be removed if it is amended by the incorporation of such a standard for the guidance of the commission, and if it is further amended, so as to give to shippers and communities, as well as to carriers, the right to go into court and have the question of the legality of any order issued by the commission judicially reviewed. Without such amendments it is practically inevitable that the commission would, in many instances, so adjust rates as to scrously injure the interests of shippers in one locality by an adjustment of rates that would give their rivals in other localities advantages over them in competitive markets.

SOUTHERNER.

SOUTHERNER

As to New Market.

Editor Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—I beg space from you to set myself right before the public in a small and unessential particular regarding the New Market battle. The matter is of

the facts.

Before giving to the press my history I made every possible effort to gather all available information. Among the letters received one was from Colonel George M. Edgar, who commanded the Twenty-sixth Virginia Battallon. In this he spoke of reporting to Colonel George II. Smith for orders, while our men were wanning idle at the farture foot of the standing idle at the farther foot of the

My crities are to be congratulated upon finding one immaterial, incidental mistake in my history, and I am to be congratulated that they have found but one. I hope, however, that they will find as more lest they die of exultation, which would be a national calamity.

C. W. HUMPHREYS. My critics are to b

### The President and the Courts.

The President and the Courts.

In his message to Congress on the decision of Judge Humphrey in the Beef Trust cases, President Roosevelt said:

"The result has been a miscarriage of Justice. It clearly appears from the letter of the Attorney-General that no criticism whatever attaches to Commissioner Garfield; what he did was in strict accordance with the law and in pursuance of a duty imposed on him by Congress which could not be avoided, and, of ceurse. Congress in passing the Martin resolution could not possibly have foreseen the decision of Judge Humphrey.

"But this interpretation by Judge Humphrey of the will of the Congress, as expressed in legislation, is such as to make that will absolutely abortive. Unfortunately there is grave doubt whether the government has the right of appeal from this decision of the district judge.

"The case well illustrates, the desirability of conferring upon the government

from this decision of the district judge.

"The case well illustrates, the desirability of conferring upon the government the same right of appeal in criminal cases, on questions of law, which the defendant now has, in all cases, where the defendant had not been put in jeopardy by a trial upon the merits of the charge made against him. The laws of many of the States, and the law of the District of Columbia, recently enacted by the Congress, give the government the right of appeal. A general law of the character indicated should certainly be enacted.

concied.
"There seems to be no good reason why the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce and Labor and the Interstate Commerce Commission cach should not for the common good, proceed within its own powers without undue interference with the functions of the other.

the other.

"It is, of course, necessary under the Constitution and the laws that persons who give testimony or produce evidence as witnesses should receive immunity from prosecution. It has hitherto been

supposed that the immunity conferred or produced or to any offense, with which they were, or might be, charged.
"But Judge Humphrey's decision is, in

offect, that if either the commissioner of corporations does his duty, or the Interstate Commerce Commission does it, by making the investigations by which they are required though they issue no subpeona and receive no testimony or evidence, within the proper meaning of these words, the very fact of the investigation may of itself encounted a prethese words, the very fact of the in-vestigation may, of itself, operate to premissioner of corporations, the only con-

hest hard enough to execute justice upon offenders. Our system of criminal jurisprudence has descended to us from a period when the danger was lest the accused should not have his rights adventised to the control of quately preserved, and it is admirably

framed to meet this danger.

ccde as established in the law of the reverse; that is, the danger nowadays is not that innocent men will be convicted of crime, but that the guilty man will go scot free. This is especially the case where the crime is one of greed and cupping erretrated by a man of wealth cunning perpetrated by a man of wealth cunning perpetrated by a man of weath in the course of those business operations where the code of conduct is at variance not merely with the code of humanity and morality, but with the code a sestablished in the law of the

sibility for the success of the proceed-ings, are apt to clamor for action against individuals.

casonably chance of establishing this fact of their guilt. These beef packing cases offered one of the very few instances where there was not only the moral certainty that the accused mover guilty but what seemd—and now seems—sufficient legal evidence of the feet.

"But in obedience to the explicit order "But in obedience to the explicit order of the Congress the Commissioner of Corporations had investigated the beef packing business. The counsel for the beef packers explicitly admitted that there was no claim that any promise of immunity had been given by Mr. Garfield, as shown by the following colloquy during the argument of the Attorney-General:

with a word the claim that Mr. Garfield promised immunity. Whether there is any evidence of such a promise or not I do not know, and I do not care."

do not know, and I do not care.'
"Mr. Miller (counsel for the beef packers): "There is no claim of it."
"Mr. Moody: Then I was mistaken, and I will not even say that word.'
"But Judge Humphrey holds that if the Commissioner of Corporations (and therefore if the Interstate Commerce Commission) in the course of any investigations prescribed by Congress asks any questions of a person not called as a witness or asks any question of an officer of a corporation not called as a witness with regard to the action of the corporation on a subject out of which prosecutions may subsequently arise, then the fact of such questions having been asked operates as a bar to the prosecution of that person or of that officer of the corporation for his own misdeeds.

"Such interpretation of the law comes measurably near making the law a ferce;

measurably near making the law a and I therefore recommend that Congress pass a declaratory act stating its real intention."

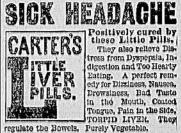
Quinine Drug in Most Demand.

Quinine Drug in Most Demand.

From the Philadelphia Record.

When a Chestnut street drug store clerk was asked recently what the drug in greatest general demand was he replied: "Well, if you cut out the toilet preparations and bottons, some of which might fairly be called drugs, it's quinine, which is far ahead of all the rest. "Some people take it all the time, and nearly all the others take it on special occasions, and we hand out more of it than anything else. The people who take it regularly find it a tonic. In reality it's not only that, but a stimulant, and, of course, when used that way it has its had effects. The last time I heard the figures this country was using more timm 100 tons a year, and it's certainly no less now."

"Most people think of South America as the source of the main supply of quinine, but it isn't. There is where it was originally found; but most of that now on the market come from India, Ceylon and Jaya. Some experiments are being made to grow the cinchona crees in our [Southern States, but so far they don't amount to much." chona trees in our (Southern States, but so far they don't amount to much."



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